

Supplementary Information

Natural occurrence of pure nano-polycrystalline diamond from impact crater

*Hiroaki Ohfuji¹, Tetsuo Irifune^{1,2}, Konstantin D. Litasov^{3,4}, Tomoharu Yamashita¹,
Futoshi Isobe¹, Valentin P. Afanasiev³ & Nikolai P. Pokhilenko³

Affiliations:

¹Geodynamics Research Center, Ehime University, Matsuyama, Ehime 790-8577, Japan

²Earth-Life Science Institute, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Tokyo 152-8550, Japan

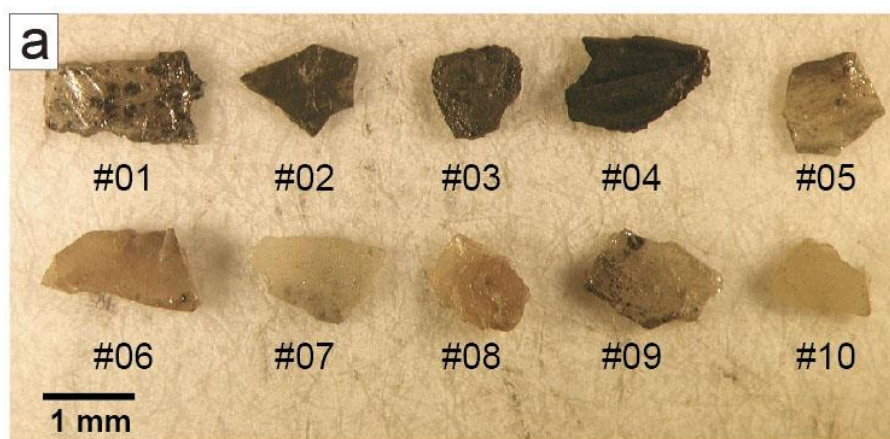
³V.S. Sobolev Institute of Geology and Mineralogy, Siberian Branch, RAS, Novosibirsk, 630090, Russia

⁴Novosibirsk State University, Novosibirsk, 630090, Russia

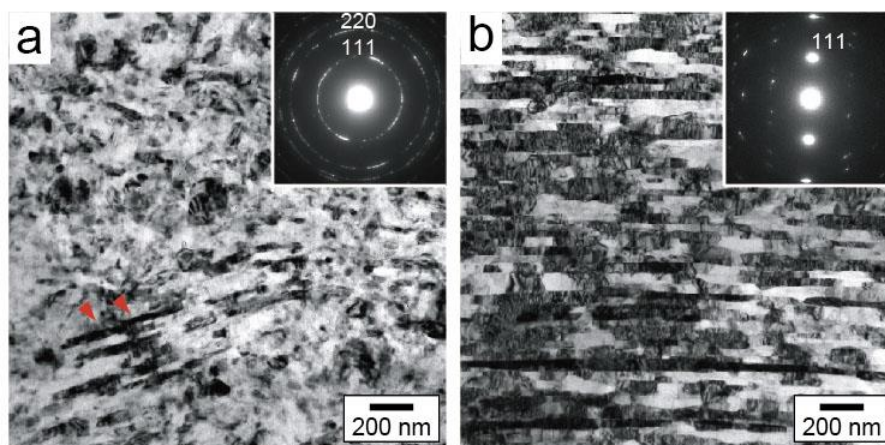
***Corresponding author:** Hiroaki Ohfuji ohfuji@sci.ehime-u.ac.jp

This file includes:

Supplementary Figures S1 to S2



Supplementary Figure S1 | Optical microscopic images of 10 impact diamonds from the Popigai crater. Many of them are transparent and show pale yellowish to brownish yellow colors except for #02, #03 and #04 which are fully or partly opaque.



Supplementary Figure S2 | TEM images of nanocrystalline diamonds synthesized by direct conversion of graphite. (a) Typical nano-polycrystalline diamond obtained from polycrystalline graphite, which partially contains lamellar crystals (arrows)²⁷. (b) Nano-layered diamond synthesized from highly oriented pyrolytic graphite, showing distinct [111] preferred orientation along the stacking direction²⁹.